

PROTEST OF HARRELL FAILS

Court and Judge Again Clash Over County Agents

Wilson Fails To Recommend; Court Approves Anyway

Total Appropriations \$45,900—Revenue Not Over \$40,000

ALL IN GOOD HUMOR

Red Cross and Julia Chester Motions Fail on Vote in Court

The 1931 Appropriations

Appropriations approved by the Hempstead County Quorum Court, in annual session at Washington Monday, were as follows:	
Salaries of county officers.....	\$13,950
County court.....	500
J. P. Courts.....	2,000
Circuit court.....	12,500
Jail expense.....	4,000
Assessment and tax books.....	750
Records and stationery.....	2,000
Prisoners.....	1,000
Miscellaneous.....	2,000
Courthouse and jail expense.....	1,000
Bridges.....	2,000
Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	500
Charities and hospitals.....	800
County farm agent.....	1,500
Home demonstration agent.....	1,200
Arkansas Children's Home.....	200
TOTAL.....	\$45,900

Judge Wilson told the court the anticipated yearly income of the county would be not more than \$40,000.

History repeated itself for the third consecutive year, at Washington Monday, when County Judge John L. Wilson failed to recommend an appropriation for the county agents but the Quorum Court insisted upon voting support for the agents anyway.

The Quorum Court was of one mind, adopting farm agent program by 21 votes to 4, and the home demonstration agent work by 19 votes to 6. But since the Arkansas Supreme Court held in a decision last spring that Judge Wilson could not be compelled to follow the appropriations as passed by the Quorum Court, the demonstration of voting strength was regarded as little more than a gesture of good will toward a public work that has been supported by private subscription in Hempstead county ever since 1928.

Yesterday's session was devoid of the political fireworks which stirred other meetings of the Quorum Court the last two years. The machinery of the levying court moved along methodically, and the division of opinion between the court and the judge as to the county agents—which has attracted attention all over Arkansas—appeared to be taken as a matter of course.

Last Time For Judge
Judge Wilson, presiding over the justices for the last time in his eight years of service as head of the county government, had seated with him on the judge's bench his successor, Luther Higginson. Mr. Higginson will assume Judge Wilson's office January 1, 1931, when the judge becomes sheriff and collector.

The judge and the judge-elect conferred frequently during the progress of the court's business Monday. Judge Wilson made a brief speech to the court. The appropriations, which were then completed, showed a total of \$45,000, although the county's expected income is only \$40,000. Mr. Higginson said:

"I want to make it clear from the outset that I understand the law holds me personally accountable for keeping within the income of the county, and that I must accept the responsibility when I take office the first of the year. I don't intend to run the risk of paying a \$10,000 fine, or spending a term in the penitentiary. I will stay within the law regardless how it affects any and all of the appropriations ordered by this court here today."

Judge Wilson added to this speech the comment that, "Luther will probably (Continued On Page Three)

President Hoover Says Advertising Must Be Truthful

Addresses Meeting of the National Advertisers Monday Night

PRAISES PROFESSION

Huge Sum to Be Spent For Advertising in the Year 1931

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The vital importance of truth in advertising is to be successful was stressed Monday night by President Hoover in an address delivered at the annual banquet of the Association of National Advertisers. The president said that the place of advertising in the American economic system is solely dependent upon the ability of the advertiser to deliver the goods and maintain the confidence of consumers of his products.

The banquet Monday night culminated a day during which advertising executives discussed ways and means of aiding the government in solving the national unemployment problem. Edward L. Bernays, member of the president's Emergency Committee for Employment, appeared before the convention delegates and urged them "to use all their influence and leadership to handle the problems of their communities." He suggested the use of slogans in their national advertising space, such as "Give a job to a worker" or "Fight unemployment."

During the day it was announced that national advertisers will expend \$1,400,000,000 during 1931.

The president confined his remarks strictly to advertising, concluding with a word of praise for the advertising profession, which, he said, elected to police its own business, rather than ask the government to interfere.

Paris to Observe 12th Anniversary

President Reviews Troops at Tomb of Unknown Soldier

PARIS, Nov. 11.—(UP)—The Twelfth Anniversary of the Armistice was observed throughout France today by ceremonies which each succeeding year renders profoundly impressive.

Observed throughout the country as a national holiday, the ceremonies in Paris centered about the historic Arc de Triomphe whose towering arches rise above the Unknown Soldier's grave.

While thousands stood in the avenues radiating out from the great arch, under which was grouped soldiers, the battle flags, the President, and most of the executive officers and important ambassadors to France a hushed note, followed by a cannon shot from the top of the arch, at 11:59 o'clock ushered in a deep silence of one minutes duration.

From his position near the tomb, around which had been formed a hollow square of battle flags, President Doumergue reviewed infantry and cavalry troops, war veterans, and French War Orphans in long processions that passed from the arch on down the avenue over which so many great processions have marched in the past. For fully half way down its length the avenue was flanked by a double cordon of infantry.

Long before the hour for the celebration contingents of reserve officers and wounded veterans marched to the Invalids War Museum, where they became the color guard for 250 tattered and worn regimental standards.

Arriving at the Arch, the troops were disposed about the square, the regimental color bearers forming a hollow square beneath the arch around the slab which bears the single inscription, "Soldat Inconnu—1914-1918."

Outside the square was grouped the ambassadors, State and City officials, prefects, Marshals of France, Staff officers, and Military attaches of various countries.

Frank May To Go To State Capitol

Retiring County Clerk and Judge John Wilson Honored in Resolutions Passed by Quorum Court—Mr. Wilson Offers a Few Remarks on Good Citizenship From the Viewpoint of Hempstead County's Next Sheriff

Two Hempstead county officers were honored Monday by resolutions adopted by the Quorum Court in session at Washington.

The men were John L. Wilson, county judge, who closes his eighth year in this office December 31st, to become sheriff and collector; and Frank May, for four years county and probate clerk, who at the close of his present term will become deputy state treasurer under Treasurer Roy Leonard at Little Rock. Mr. May owns residences in Washington Hope, but will move to Little Rock with Mrs. May and their small daughter the first of the year for the period of his service in the state capital.

Judge Wilson was honored by a resolution drafted by a committee of justices, in which respect was paid to his long service as the presiding officer of the court.

Both the judge and Mr. May replied briefly to these resolutions. Judge Wilson, in his remarks, touched humorously on rumors he said he attributed to his critics, basing upon his coming administration as "high sheriff of Hempstead county."

His Toast as Sheriff
"All I have to say," he declared, "is that you are to remember having seen drunk men and heard of criminal acts prior to my becoming your sheriff—and to remember that no officer can uphold the law without the aid of all the citizens."

"I don't want any man to come to me with tales of hearsay, asking me to take official action when he himself is unwilling to be a witness. It is easy enough to ask an officer to do that which you are unwilling to do—but what we need in this country today is citizens with backbone, as well as officers."

The resolution in behalf of Mr. May, signed by Judge Wilson, the members of the Quorum Court, Circuit Clerk Willie Harris, Deputy Circuit Clerk Gary Carrigan, and Miss

Poultrymen Meet at City Hall Here

Large Crowd in Attendance at Regular Session of Association

The November Meeting of the Hempstead County Poultry Association was held at the city hall here last night. Despite the inclement weather quite a number attended the meeting, including several from Prescott.

Mr. H. E. Brunson of Prescott, a breeder of White Rocks, who won a silver loving cup offered by the Hempstead County Poultry Association at the Little Rock fair for the best young pen of white rocks, was present and thanked the local Association for the cup. This cup was also on display at the meeting last night.

A vote was cast by the Association favoring a picnic lunch and entertainment in connection with the next regular meeting of the body, which will be December 8, the last meeting of the year.

Accrediting of the poultry flocks was also discussed. All persons who desire to have their flocks accredited should get in touch with Mr. George Dodds at Hope, President of the Hempstead County Association or A. H. Wade of Blewings, who does the accrediting for this section of the state. This work should be done between now and the middle of December according to information by some of the older breeders of poultry who attended the meeting.

U. S. Corn Crop of 1930 Is Estimated

The Federal Report Shows 2,094,481 Bushels as Prediction

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—(UP)—The 1930 corn crop was estimated at 2,094,481 bushels by the agriculture department on the basis of a November 1 condition, 78.6 per cent of normal.

The 1929 corn crop was 2,614,000,000 bushels. Yield per acre of corn was indicated at 20.6 bushels in today's report. The report estimated old corn on farms on November 1, at 72,349,000 bushels, or 2.77 per cent of the 1929 crop.

Brief Armistice Program Scheduled In Washington, D.C.

Memorial Observance at Unknown Soldier's Tomb

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK

Gathering Will Be at the Chapel Containing Wilson's Tomb

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—(P)—In a brief revival of war-time memories, the nation's capital Tuesday will observe Armistice Day.

Twelve years after the agreement that silenced the guns in France, president and citizens, churchmen and laymen will join in ceremonies that, while the eye is fixed on maintaining the peace of the world, will send the mind back to thoughts of the days when the nations were at conflict.

The tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington will be the shrine at which many will gather. Others will make their annual pilgrimage to the chapel in Washington cathedral which is the last resting place of Woodrow Wilson.

The president will deliver his Armistice Day speech in Washington auditorium Tuesday morning before the goodwill congress of the World Alliance for International Friendship with many ambassadors and officials in attendance.

At the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the chaplains who participated in the religious exercises at the interment of the body there, will pay their annual tribute.

Colonel John T. Axton, retired, former chief of chaplains, and Morris S. Lazarus, chaplain of the officers' reserve corps, will repeat parts of the original burial service and place a wreath on the tomb.

In Bethlehem chapel at Washington cathedral, Rev. James E. Freeman, bishop of Washington, will conduct a brief service Tuesday afternoon. Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, which President Wilson attended while he was in the White House, will offer the prayer.

Britain Honors Dead With Silence

Armistice Anniversary Ceremonies Center Around Cenotaph

LONDON, Nov. 11.—(UP)—With over 8,000 ex-soldiers still being treated for war-wounds, and nearly a million and a half men, women and children, still receiving war-pensions, Great Britain, today, observed the twelfth anniversary of the Armistice.

Sirens screeched as the "Big Ben" clock on the Houses of Parliament boomed forth the hour of eleven, signaling the commencement of the two minutes' silence in honor of the nation's million odd dead.

Church services and open-air demonstrations were observed all over the British Isles, centering on the Cenotaph, the Cenotaph, in Whitehall, attended by King George, for the first time in two years.

Representative detachments of the army, navy, air force, merchant navy and fishing fleets, and ex-servicemen's associations formed a hollow square around the nation's memorial shored before 11 a. m. Wreaths were then placed on the Cenotaph by the King and other members of the royal family, including the Prince of Wales, and also by representatives of the governments of England, and the Dominions, whose prime ministers have recently been attending the Imperial Conference.

Marions, which gave warning of air-raids during the war, signalled the end of the two minutes' silence at 11:02 by the Bishop of London, followed, after which the representative detachments marched off, and the long queue of official delegations, bearing wreaths, and the general public, began its slow progress past the monument and on to Westminster Abbey, where similar tributes were placed on the grave of the Unknown Warrior.

A similar service was held in the Abbey before 11 a. m., while that at the Cenotaph was broadcast throughout the country, enabling many little villages to follow the service at their own war memorials.

All traffic, except rail and water transport, was suspended during the two minutes' silence, and the authorities had particularly requested the drivers of motor vehicles to shut off their engines during that period.

He's a Joiner



Colonel William E. Easterwood of Dallas, Tex., gave Costs and Bellonte \$25,000 for their flight across the Atlantic and down to Dallas, but, he's so interested in aviation that he figured it was well worth it.

This photo shows him as he appeared at Mexico, Tex., where a new airport was named in his honor; he's wearing on his hat the emblem of nearly 50 aviation clubs to which he belongs.

1250 Boys Training For Better Citizens

Moulded Into Better Men Through Boy Scout Program

TEXARKANA, Nov. 11.—"On my honor I will do my best."

Such is the first line of the oath taken by every youth joining the ranks of the Boy Scouts of America. More than 1250 youthful citizens of Texarkana and surrounding area are depending on the Community Chest for the maintenance of an organization for the education in the ideals of life and suitable recreation for a generation that is deprived of the liberties of a few years ago.

Together with his sister, the boy is the most precious possession of the American home.

He is a complex of cells teeming radiating sunlight to all the world, with affection, filled with curiosity, endowed with dynamic energy and the impelling desire to take exercise on all occasions.

He is a perpetual problem to his parents, and the wisdom in his upbringing consists more often in the determination of what to do with him next rather than in what he shall do when he goes out into the cold world.

To Boy Scout movement has opened to the boy the portals of adventure and constructive joy by reviving the lore of the frontier and the campfire. It establishes contacts with the birds and sometimes with the bees.

The boy is given a peep into the thousands of mysteries of the streams and the trees and the stars. He is even given a sample of the various trades and professions of the busy world.

Boy Scouts ever enter an institution of correction. At the state juvenile training school at Gatesville, Texas, 700 boys are inmates. Not a single one ever took the scout oath.

At Baylor University, 72 per cent of the male students were found to be former members of the scout troops.

Every boy in the reform school costs the state's taxpayers on the average of \$780 yearly. The per capita expenditure in the Tex.-Ark. Council composed of 1250 active Boy Scouts in 11 counties surrounding Texarkana, is \$8.90.

Fullback To Play; Prescott Charges He Is a Pugilist

Refer to Star's Story of Selmar-Steele Fight July 4, 1929

FOUGHT IN "PRELIM"

Protest Claims Hope Player Was "Big Time" Boxer

An eleventh-hour attempt to keep Hope's great halfback, Lynn Harrell, out of the game at Prescott today, was believed defeated last night when High School authorities told the Arkansas Athletic association that the charges were unfounded.

Notice of a protest against Harrell's eligibility—presumably made by Prescott—was received here late Monday less than 24 hours before the game. But Harrell will go into the game regardless, Miss Beryl Henry, superintendent of city schools, said in an agreement was reached over the telephone last night between John Baumgartner, of Brinkley, president of the state association, and the Hope authorities, to send Harrell into the game and settle the question of eligibility afterward.

If Harrell later is found to have been ineligible, Hope will forfeit the game to Prescott regardless of today's score.

Fought in Ring
The protest against Harrell is based on the charge that he appeared in a professional prize-fight in Hope on July Fourth, 1929. The protest further states that he fought in a "main event."

President Baumgartner of the association told the Hope school authorities last night that the question hinged upon whether Harrell appeared as a "paid main attraction" for merely one of the amateur "preliminary" men. If he was not one of the "main attraction" men, but merely fought in the preliminaries, then the protest will be thrown out, Mrs. Baumgartner told the Hope authorities by telephone.

The protest is understood to have been founded on an article appearing on the sport page of Hope Star Friday, July 5, 1929, reporting the prize fight at the Rink the night of the Fourth, a year and a half ago.

Newspaper Testifies
So the permanent files of The Star recording more than 30 years of Hempstead county history, became the battleground for affidavits supporting the position of Hope school authorities in the controversy over Harrell.

Affidavits are being prepared today for signature by Alex. H. Washburn, publisher of The Star, as to what the newspaper stories actually said a year ago last July; for Russell, Robins and Cox, the promoters, as to the terms under which Harrell appeared for them in that fight; and from various other sportsmen who were familiar with the fight-card at the Ring on July 4, 1929.

The Star's bound files, which are permanent and can not be altered, are accumulated at the binding plant of the Monmouth Blank Book company, Monmouth, Illinois. One of the first copies off the press each day is mailed to the Monmouth company. Every three months the Monmouth company returns a complete bound volume to The Star, after which the book can not be changed, either by taking a single page or paper out of the volume, or inserting new pages or papers. Since the fight episode of which Prescott is complaining, four volumes covering a full year have been returned here and are now on file at The Star office.

The Star's Stories
The files show that on Friday, July 5, 1929—the day after the fight—The Star reported that Harrell appeared on the card, but no distinction is made between the various bouts, as to whether they were "preliminaries" or "main events."

However, the "advance" stories preceding the fight, printed by The Star on Monday, July 1, and Wednesday, July 3, 1929, plainly state that the Selmar-Steele bout was the main attraction. All the advance publicity is built around this bout and neither on the 1st nor 3rd was there any mention of the bout in which Harrell was to appear. From all appearances the fight promoter, who had the Selmar-Steele "headline" highly advertised together with a negro "semi-windup" and the day of the fight added a couple of amateur preliminary events in one of which Harrell appeared.

Although the contested action occurred during the summer of 1929, Harrell played football that same season, and no protest ever was made either by Prescott or other opponents of the Hope team, according to school authorities.

The affidavits and other papers supporting Hope's contention regarding Harrell are being drafted this morning by E. F. McFaddin, local attorney, in conference with Miss Henry and high school officials.

A sure way to be left in the cold, says Margie Max, is to take a hot tip on the market.

Hope Star

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ALEX. H. WASHBURN, Editor and Publisher

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The newspaper is an institution developed by modern civilization to present the news of the day; to foster commerce and industry, thru widely distributed advertisements; and to furnish the check upon government which the constitution has ever been able to provide.—Col. H. R. McCormick.

The Star's Platform

CITY

Apply the revenues of the municipal power plant to develop the industrial and social resources of Hope.
More city pavement in 1937, and improved sanitary conditions in the alleys and business backyards.
Support the Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTY

A county highway program providing for the construction of a minimum amount of all-weather road, each year, to gradually reduce the dirt road mileage.
Political and economic support for every scientific agricultural program which offers practical benefits to Hempstead county's greatest industry.
Encourage farmer organizations, believing that co-operative efforts are essential in the country as it is today.

STATE

Continued progress on the state highway program.
Fearless tax reform, and a more efficient government through the budget system of expenditures.
Free Arkansas from the cattle tick.

The Defeat of the Amendments

The nine proposed amendments to the Arkansas constitution have been defeated.

The income tax has been sustained.
The Bible-reading bill has been declared a new law.

The Star was opposed to all the amendments. We favored the income tax. We opposed the compulsory Bible bill—we missed that last one.

Just as Arkansas voted, so did Hempstead county. It decisively defeated all of the amendments. By that we don't mean to over-estimate the influence of The Star. With all due regard for the responsibility of an editor, we think rather little of the ability of an editorial column to sway public opinion. In eight years in Arkansas we have written more than two thousand editorials. We think Arkansas people read their newspapers more thoroughly and intelligently than the people of most states—but there are times when the political issue, and the circumstances surrounding it, leave the editorial column helpless.

We think the last general election, in which nine constitutional amendments, one referred and one initiated act, were offered to the voters at large, was one of these times.

We can hardly forgive the men or the organizations behind the Arkansas Taxpayers association who sponsored that abortive program—for they compelled us to help defeat, collectively, half a dozen reforms almost any one of which at some time or other we have strongly espoused.

The point is this: Even before the Democratic primary campaign had begun, the Arkansas Taxpayers association, supposedly a non-partisan organization, had involved itself politically by making thinly-veiled attacks on the Parnell administration. Whether it preferred Brooks Hays or John Sheffield or any other candidates, as opposed to Harvey Parnell, would have been a matter of little importance. This writer voted for Parnell. Many of his friends voted for Hays. Mere differences of opinion vanish after the primary campaign. But the important matter was that this "non-partisan" group which proposed to lead Arkansas out of the wilderness with its program of tax and nuisance reform, had put all of its proposals in the ash-can before the fight had fairly begun.

We maintained before the primary election, and before the general election, and we maintain today, that the only avenue for the reforms which the Taxpayers association seeks to accomplish is through the governor's office and the legislature.

It is sound political logic that the group which wins the governor's office in the Democratic primary controls Arkansas. All that the vote on the amendments proves is, that this logic is still true.

But whatever we think of the political failings of the Taxpayers association, their effort may have helped to direct the attention of Arkansas to the wisdom of accomplishing some of these reforms in the next session of the legislature.

The Star last Saturday carried an Associated Press dispatch from Pine Bluff in which David A. Gates, commissioner of state revenue, said he recognized the need of a revised inheritance tax law, limiting the state to the same amount collected by the federal government. Although he voted against the amendment (No. 26), Mr. Gates said he wished to draft a bill very similar and submit it to the next legislature.

The Star further suggests that Governor Parnell and the 1931 legislature get busy on a legislative enactment to repeal the present back-tax law. This was incorporated in the defeated amendment proposal No. 27. The elimination of the back-tax nuisance, which compels companies to keep their books open for years, which retards their investments in Arkansas, and holds down the wage level for their employees, is something the newspapers of this state have always fought for. And the time is coming when this reform will be accomplished in the manner it ought to be—by the legislature and the governor.

Leading the Colleges

PROFESSORS Donald B. Prentice and B. W. Kunkel of Lafayette College recently completed a study of the 29,000 names listed in the current "Who's Who," to see how the country's colleges rank in the production of intellectual leaders.

Classifying the 16,433 college graduates in the book according to their colleges or universities, the professors found that Harvard led all the rest with 1374. Yale came second with 567, followed by Princeton with 480, Michigan with 470, Columbia with 402 and Cornell with 401.

Just what this proves is not quite clear, nor do the investigators themselves attempt to draw any definite conclusion about it. However, it is at least a new way to classify colleges, and it represents an interesting study.

Post-Election Montems!



Daily WASHINGTON LETTER

BY RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON—Aside from the political aspects of Mr. John J. Raskob's radio speech the other night, the most significant phase of the Democratic national chairman's utterances was that which found him lining up with Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, the Senate's Republican floor leader, in favor of the five-day week.

The fact that a hard-headed capitalist of Raskob's type and a politician who admits he is a hard-boiled "reactionary" should come together on this important question might seem to indicate that the proposal of a five-day working week for American wage-earners need no longer be considered either radical or difficult of acceptance by industry.

Watson and Raskob each gave strong reasons for general adoption of the five-day week, and each had a different reason, although primarily recommending it for the maintenance of prosperity and full employment. Each looked further into the future than do the emergency measures of business and unemployment relief now contemplated by the government.

"The five-day week, without reduction in wages, must become universal and permanent in America in order to prevent future business depressions and resulting unemployment," said Senator Watson. "Every man under the flag is entitled to a job. Government fails and fails unless all men have an equal opportunity to work."

Watson pointed to the displacement of 2,000,000 men by machines "within six years" and predicted that even after recovery from the present depression there would still be a great army of unemployed unless working hours were shortened. He promised to "spread the gospel of shorter hours without wage cuts."

Then along came Raskob with a

national radio speech designed to meet the Republican contention that the Democrats had suggested no constructive program of their own to carry out in case they obtained control of Congress.

As his very first point he urged "the five-day week for working-men, which means for all of us." Instead of dwelling on Watson's suggestion that shorter hours meant a wider distribution of jobs he developed the theory of consumption of leisure which received considerable attention in the important report of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes.

"The only way to increase production and provide work is to increase consumption," Raskob said. "Given high wages and such facilities as installment selling," he explained, "people had demonstrated that they would take advantage of opportunities to consume."

Leisure means recreation, he continued, and recreation means consumption. Recreational parties of all kinds would be organized as soon as the week's work was finished Friday afternoon. A man and his wife and kids would motor "to a watering place, the mountains or a camp"—beauties of nature, God's sunlight, birds, trees, flowers, fish, healthy mental and physical development.

More Consumption Urged
"All of this will result in consumption of more steel, copper, rubber, fabrics and materials of all kinds through greater use of automobiles, garages, roads, inns, camping paraphernalia and other things too numerous to mention. Economically the increased consumption incident to the adoption of a five-day week will result in sufficient savings to enable industry to pay the same wages for five days as are now paid for five and one-half days' work."

The Democratic party, he said, could advance general application of the five-day week by adopting it in government work and by declaring every Saturday a holiday.

WILSON FAILS

(Continued From Page One)

ably do just as I have done—whittle off some here and some there. A judge isn't supposed to follow the appropriations of the Quorum Court exactly, and the supreme court says he doesn't have to follow some of them at all."

Some Spirited Voting
Monday's session produced several tests of voting strength, sometimes with the judge and the court arrayed against each other, but other times a mere difference of opinion among the justices.

One of the judge's recommendations was cut in half. He had asked a \$4,000 appropriation for bridge construction in 1931. Elias Stephens offered an amendment to reduce this to \$2,000. The amended appropriation carried by the narrow margin of one vote—13 to 12.

In a second clash, however, Judge Wilson was victorious. He had recommended that \$800 be appropriated for "charities and hospital work." Mark Jackson offered two amendments, first, that the appropriation be limited to Julia Chester hospital in Hope, as being the only public hospital in the county; and second, that the appropriation be raised from \$800 to \$1,200.

There followed a lengthy debate among the justices, in which the merits of the Julia Chester and Josephine Hospitals were discussed. Another one-vote decision occurred when the court decided, 13 to 12, not to specify Julia Chester hospital, but to leave the appropriation open for expenditure at any hospital.

The second amendment also was lost, 20 to 5, leaving the hospital appropriation at the original figure of \$800.

Similarly, a motion by Mr. Jackson to amend the appropriation for paupers, raising it from \$1,000 to \$1,500, as a drought relief measure, was lost, the vote being 22 to 3.

Red Cross Gift Losses

The expected petition for a donation of \$2000 from the Quorum Court for the Red Cross relief campaign in this county, was presented in the form of a committee report by R. C. Stuart. Mr. Stuart's committee recommended "that the Quorum Court order this appropriation and direct the judge to get the money even if the county has to borrow it." But when the appropriation was actually sought, in a motion by Mr. Jackson, it was defeated by a considerable margin, the vote being 16 to 9.

O. A. Graves, of Hope, closed the appropriations session with a brief appeal for \$200 donation to the Arkansas Children's Home at Little Rock. The court sustained this appeal, granting the appropriation by a vote of 24 to 1.

The five-mill tax and the customary school and corporation taxes were approved.
The annual session of this year's Quorum Court required a full day. The justices met Monday morning, and occupied the first half of the day with the selecting of committees and the assignment of reports and other routine business. The real work of the day—the appropriations—was reached at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Court adjourned shortly after 4 p. m.

Man Carries Bullet in Foot 51 Years

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Nov. 8.—(UP)—Fifty-one years ago, W. D. Livingston accidentally shot himself in the left ankle with a .22 caliber rifle. He was living near Council Bluffs, Iowa. The bullet was not recovered, and the ankle healed.

Complaining recently of a pain in the sole of his foot, Livingston, now 73, consulted Dr. W. Earl Thorp, of Frankville. The physician found a lump on the sole of Livingston's foot. Opening it he found the bullet.

SOCIETY

Mrs. Sid Henry Telephone 321

The Fulfillment

In Flanders Fields, a silence deep
Descends to wrap our men who sleep
Beneath these crosses, row on row.
Where the crimson-petalled poppies grow,
Where death no more stalks forth to reap.

Our Dead we scarce had time to weep.
God bear you word how well we keep
The Faith with you who fought the foe
In Flanders Fields.

Your fight was ours! Like herded sheep
Your slayers fled before the sweep
Of righteous Victory! They know
Today Defeat's remorse and woe.
In vain you did not fall asleep
In Flanders Fields.

—Author Unknown.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. White, Mrs. P. A. Tharp and their guest Mrs. R. A. Reardon of Dallas, Texas, are spending Armistice Day at the White cottage

at the Little River Country club.

The meeting of the Ogleby P. T. A. announced for this afternoon, has been postponed until a later date.

Miss Louise Hanagan has returned from a week's visit with her sister, Miss Allie Hanagan in Dallas, Texas.

Lamar Cox has returned from a business trip to Dallas, Texas.

Miss Mary Greening of Dallas, Tex., arrived last night for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Greening.

Mrs. Ellis Dozier and little daughter, Marcelle of Gordon, were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Bryan.

Mrs. W. H. Hutchinson has returned from a week's visit with friends and relatives in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Chas. Wingfield, Mrs. Kate Holland and little daughter, Sara Ann, left today for a few days visit with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Regan in Greenville, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. William Simpson who were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Wingfield left yesterday for their home in Little Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Livingston and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Atkins of Prescott and Tillman B. Johnson of Stamps attended the Sunday matinee at the Seenger theatre.

result of great research. It will be of the .30 calibre type and sufficiently light to be carried by foot-soldiers. The possibility exists that if the gun is found thoroughly satisfactory it may lead to a redistribution of infantry forces into smaller units, which, however, would have the same firing capacity as the present units of 250 men equipped with rifles whose magazines hold only five bullets.

Hof's report also revealed that during the last year a semi-automatic 37 mm. gun has been completed and successfully tested.

Still another development of the last year in the ordnance field is a medium tank weighing 15 tons, equipped with two heavy guns and two machine guns, and having a speed of 15 miles per hour. It will be ready for tests soon.

Paris Anti-Noise Fight Goes to Banks of Seine

PARIS, Nov. 11.—(UP)—The Paris municipal council has ordered Seine steamers and tugboats to muffle their whistles while inside the city in its war on noises.

Telephone systems installed along the river banks permit officials to report the progress of boats and their approach to locks, so that the tugboat captains will not have to blow five blasts to attract the lockkeepers.

The council ordered locomotives to silence these whistles within the city limits some time ago.

Army Reveals Its New Rifle to Public

New Gun Is Expected to Meet the Requirements Long Desired

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—(UP)—A newly-designed automatic rifle which Army ordnance experts believe will fill the long-felt want for such a weapon will be ready for test at an early date.

This was revealed today in the annual report of Maj. Gen. Samuel Hof, Chief of Ordnance of the Army.

Recently, Hof, in an address before a body of ordnance manufacturers, pointed out that thus far no nation has adopted a light automatic rifle satisfactory in every respect for the use of infantry.

The weapon soon to be tested is the

MORELAND'S CHILI

At Your Grocers

Prescription Druggists

WARD & SON
"We've Got It"
The Leading Druggists
Phone 62



STOP and Think Have Money

Does Your Pay Envelope Belong To YOU?

Start Saving Regularly Now We Welcome Your Banking Business

ARKANSAS

BANK & TRUST CO

"Home of the Thrifty"

Hope, Arkansas

YOUR INSURANCE PROTECTION MUST NOT LAG

MODERN business is restless with ambition. Never still, never satisfied, it constantly seeks new methods, new appliances, new uses. A ceaseless reshaping of practices, readjustment of facilities.

Not only has modern business required new forms of indemnity, but new manufacturing processes and new buildings of undreamed proportions have brought new fire hazards.

STOCK FIRE INSURANCE

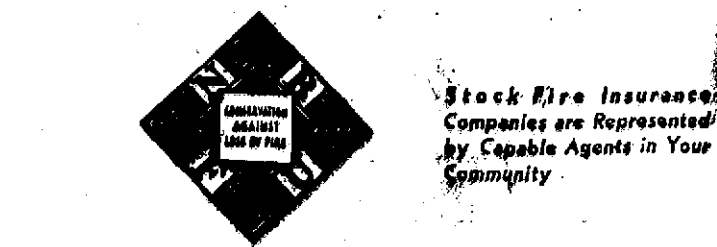
has not only met the insurance requirements, but by research, engineering and laboratory tests has discounted the new hazards to such an extent that its average cost has constantly declined for more than twenty years.

Under the system of establishing fire insurance rates, Stock Fire Insurance company engineers have surveyed practically every commercial building in the United States, whether insured or not, and have on file minute details of construction, occupancy, protection, exposure and other information relating to fire hazards.

Stock Fire Insurance surveys buildings and their contents—studies neighborhood and community conditions—offers advice—makes recommendations—points out hazards—establishes facts by which risks are measured.

To this end it maintains Underwriters' Laboratories, where thousands of materials and devices are tested for safety purposes, and, when approved, are so labelled.

In many other ways it contributes to commercial stability by providing standards of safety.



THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
85 John Street, New York

CHICAGO 300 West Adams Street
SAN FRANCISCO Merchants Exchange Bldg.

A National Organization of Stock Fire Insurance Companies Established in 1866



SPORTS PAGE



Hooks and Slides by William Braucher

How About Union Scale For Gridiron Heroes?

THERE ought to be some sort of standard scale for halfbacks, ends, tackles and centers who die for dear old Oglewash. Maybe the American Federation of Labor could do something about it. Last year, Iowa was rudely jolted out of the Big Ten. It seems that Iowa had been rewarding her Papes and Farrows and other heroes of the gridiron with trifling pecuniary emoluments from time to time. These sums ranged from \$15 to \$50 per year per athlete. It was disclosed, the sum being borrowed from a fund set up for the poor but noble grid performer.

What Might Have Been

THE Farrows and the Papes who were charged with professionalism during the Iowa imbroglio with the other Big Ten schools must be looking back regretfully these days at the college athletic efforts. What says they were?

Instead of playing in the Big Ten, they could have gone to the Big Six and put themselves away in the back. Kansas was jolted out of the Big Six the other day because Big Jim Bausch, hard-working backfield artisan, was charged with receiving \$75 per month for his toll. Of course the stipend Big Jim received was said to have been paid by an insurance firm in consideration of policies that Big Jim would sell after his college days were over.

What gamblers these insurance people must be!

Kansas Loyal

KANSAS, we are told, sticks to her employees, too. Last year when Iowa was shown the gate, she washed her hands of the crime by detaching herself from the sullying influence of the money-grubbing football players. The Papes and the Farrows were bade "Scram!" But bleeding Kansas has announced that, Big Six or no Big Six, Big Jim will play.

Suppose an insurance firm does want to pay Big Jim a little something in advance for the insurance he's going to sell after he leaves the halls of Kansas?

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

THE fall meeting at Pimlico, Md., marks 100 years of racing at the old stand. The Maryland Jockey Club's charter was recorded in the Congressional Library at Washington, June 3, 1830. But racing was far back as 1740 and the first Maryland Jockey Club was organized in 1745. In 1775 the races were interrupted by the Revolutionary War. In 1783 the club was revived and racing under its auspices continued for 40 years. A rival sprang up in 1823. The new organization was merged with the old club under the charter of 1830. A committee then selected the present site of the Pimlico track. "about five miles from Baltimore City on the old Frederick road and Franklin turnpike."

What does Kansas care about that?

Out on the coast, too, it is said the pay scale is higher than that Iowa was accused of using for her athletes. Big umbrella firms are said to be advancing halfbacks and quarters as much stipend as Big Jim receives for his future insurance efforts.

Taking Chances

UMBRELLA manufacturers are great gamblers, too. Look at the drought we had last summer. But there's nothing like having faith in the college boys. Besides, who knows, there may be somewhere on the coast a 200-pound fullback who is a born umbrella salesman. The umbrella people can't afford to pass up potential live wires.

It might strike you as odd that the umbrella and insurance people never are exposed or criticized for paying the leader in the trigonometry class a little something in view of what he may do after leaving dear old Oglewash. But that can be explained very easily. You have to have some football experience to sell insurance. As for umbrellas, well, who wants an umbrella when it isn't raining?

Americans Still Paying Costs of War 12 Years After Armistice Signed

Anniversary of Peace Finds 32,000 Wounded War Veterans Still in Government Hospitals—882,000 Cases Have Been Treated

By JOSEPH H. BAIRD
United Press Staff Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—(UP)—A dozen years ago today a group of tired

and nerve-strained men sat in a private car on a railroad siding and signed peace terms which brought the World War to an end and released

BRUSHING UP SPORTS

By Laufer

The Greatest Unknown

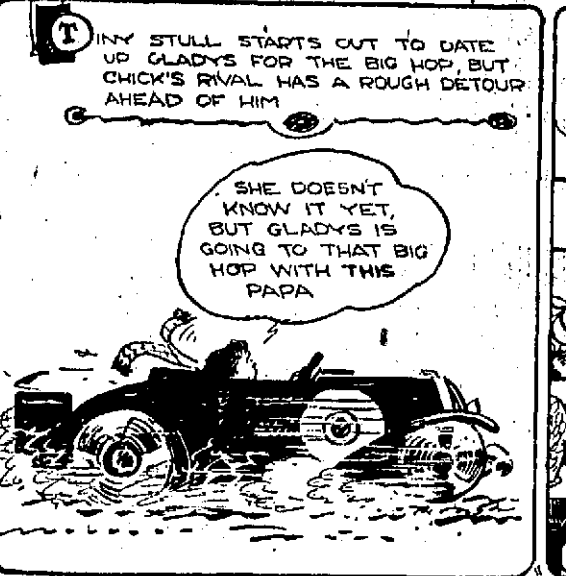
OF course nobody knows who the Unknown Soldier was. . . . They took unidentified dead from four American cemeteries in France. . . . A corporal walked past the four black boxes and dropped white roses upon the one whose namelessness was to become immortal. . . . and nobody knows even from what cemetery the Unknown came. . . . but in a certain town there lived a boy named Jim. . . . He wanted to be a great athlete. . . . He loved games and the spirit of sportsmanship in which they were played. . . . above all else he cherished the desire to win letters for heroic deeds on gridiron or diamond. . . . Thorpe was his ideal, but in high school the boy never was more than a substitute guard. . . . Matty was an ideal, too, but in college Jim never was better than a third-string pitcher. . . . He quit college without winning a letter in any sport. . . . that was in May, 1917, and Jim was 21 years and a week old when he left to enlist. . . . he was with the first soldiers to reach France. . . . he got into action in Belleau Wood. . . . Just before they went over the top, Jim said: "Buddy, here is one game where they can't keep me on the sidelines." . . . An enemy machine gun was dropping Yanks like a sickle mows weeds. . . . Jim went straight for it, head low, dodging and weaving in open-field football style. . . . the last they saw of him he lay with the enemy machine gun clutched in his dying fingers. . . . he looked up and said, "I took out the interference." . . . Jim was listed among the missing in action. . . . When they brought the Unknown Soldier back from France, the body was in a coffin on which was lettered the inscription: "An Unknown Soldier Who Gave His Life in the Great War." . . . Could those be the letters Jim won at last?



FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



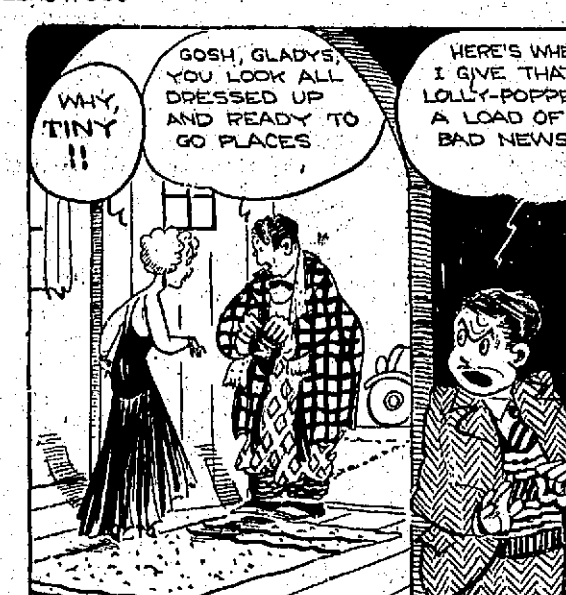
MOM'N POP



On Their Way!



Revenge Is Sweet



What a Scrample This Is!



One of the many exciting moments in the Michigan-Harvard clash at Cambridge is shown here, with the players scrambling for the ball after Schereshewsky, Crimson fullback, fumbled. The fighting Wolverines, undefeated so far this season, nosed out their rivals 6 to 3. It was the mid-westerners' first victory over the Crimson in 50 years.

County Reports

Office of County Treasurer of Hempstead County, Arkansas, November 3, 1930.	
TO THE HONORABLE COURT IN BANC.	
At the November Term, 1930.	
In compliance with Section No. 1902 of Crawford & Moses Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas and Act No. 313A of the Acts of Arkansas for the year 1929, I beg to submit to your Honorable body for consideration, this my annual report of the amounts received by me as Treasurer of this county for the year ending November 1, 1930, being the last Saturday before the First Monday in November, 1930, to-wit:—	
Balance Nov. 1, 1929	\$ 4,641.41
Amt. received from sale of one wood stove	5.00
Amt. received from fines in J. P. courts	1,272.30
Amt. received from fines in Circuit Court	392.35
Amt. received from taxes on writs and records	700.25
Amt. received from taxes 1929	34,544.25
Amt. received from Frank May, county and probate Clerk, as tax on marriage license, and fees collected	1,829.80
Amt. received from show License	90.00
Amt. received from land redemptions	865.85
Amt. received from fees collected by Lillie Middlebrook county treasurer, on land redemptions	232.49
Amt. received from Dorsey McRae school fund penalty	116.56
Amt. received from Auditor of State Land Sale, Act 129 of 1929	224.18
Amt. received from Hal L. Norwood, attorney general law suit	.23
Amt. received from ferry license	30.00
Amt. received from fees for name on ticket general election	67.00
Total	\$45,011.77
Abstract of warrants	

redeemed July, 1930	\$20,525.10
Abstract of warrants redeemed Nov. 1930	12,564.44
To Dorsey McRae, collector, allowance on collectors' bond, County Court record 8, Page 428.	43.90
Balance on hand Nov. 3, 1930	\$ 2,876.33
Amt. on hand as per bank statement	\$ 3,534.83
Less checks outstanding	656.50
	\$ 2,878.23
Lillie Middlebrooks, County Treasurer of Hempstead county, Arkansas, do hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
LILLIE MIDDLEBROOKS County Treasurer	

Save Your Shoes!
P. J. SUTTON
SHOE SHOP

Rheumatic PAINS
? TOO MUCH ACID.
Correct it with—
Tanlac
MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

KINGSWAY HOTEL AND BATHS

Formerly Eastman Hotel
Hot Springs, Arkansas
500 Fireproof Rooms. All with Bath or Toilet
For Suite and Commercial Travelers. Moderate Rates
VIOLET RAY SUN PARLORS
New Moderate-Priced Coffee Shop—New Grill Room
Washed-Air Cooled
New Fire-proof 150-Car Garage—50c Per Night
O. W. EVERETT, Managing Director

Prest Finish Laundry
Service—10s pound
NELSON-HUCKINS
115 South Main
PHONE 8

SADDLER SAYS HE GOT BETTER

Confining Work Didn't Agree With Him—Black-Draught Brought Relief.

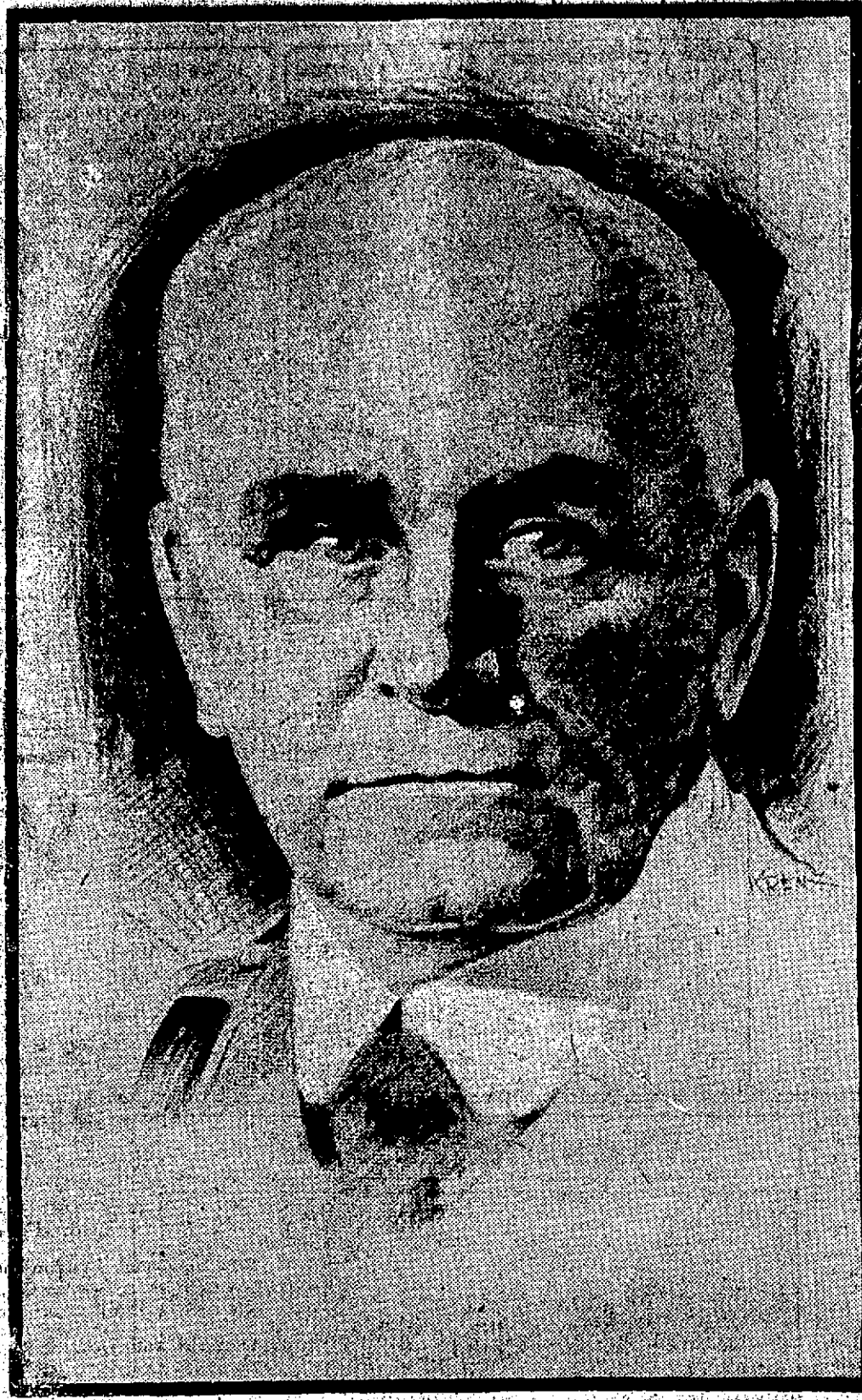
Somerset, Ky.—"I have used Theodor's Black-Draught for twenty-five or thirty years," says Mr. W. S. Conant, of this city. "I have often been constipated, and am very closely confined. I found that I had to take something for constiveness, as I would get so tired, or have a dull feeling. After I heard of Black-Draught, and began taking it, I avoided this trouble, and am now in good condition. "I take Black-Draught in small doses, and it is most satisfactory. I feel better after using it. I have recommended it to my friends." Theodor's Black-Draught is prepared from medicinal herbs and roots, of highest quality, finely powdered, carefully combined and packaged by automatic machinery. This well-known medicine has been in use nearly 100 years, and its popularity is constantly increasing, as growing sales clearly prove. Get the genuine—see that the yellow package bears the name 'Theodor's.' Price 25¢.



San Pedro, Cal., fish harbor has been deepened to 22 feet at low tide. A total of 300,000 cubic yards of earth was removed.

Tennessee will derive approximately \$4,670,000 from automobile licenses and \$10,400,000 from gasoline tax in 1930.

'Drafting' the Machine in Case of War



Major-General Hanson Ely . . . a distinguished American soldier . . . who, after a career of highly-creditable commands in the field . . . now turns to organization and conservation of the sinews of war.

By DONN SUTTON
(Portrait sketch by Art Krenz)

AMERICA'S machine of war is oiled, greased and in good running order—all ready to be set in motion if Old Man Mars presses his foot on the starter.

While disarmament and peace are on the tongues of the world statesman and the men-in-the-street, a program of industrial preparedness unequalled in the history of the nation is going forward surely, scientifically, effectively.

There is nothing furtive, little that is secret, about it. There is no intent of winking at pacts of international amity nor at efforts to abolish the tools of militarism. American army and navy leaders simply are demonstrating their belief that until complete disarmament becomes a reality, honest preparedness is the best policy.

So, while the people are permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace, military chieftains and captains of industry are busy behind the scenes with war-like tasks. They have delved into the vast and complex sphere of steaming furnaces and glowing rolling mills, revolving gears and whirling spindles, quiet laboratories and noisy warehouses, to get them ready for instant mobilization. They are considering every boiler, every lathe, almost every nut and bolt in every factory in the light of its value to the United States in time of war. They are agreed that there must be no repetition of the costly blunders of 1917.

THAT is why, though not a single war cloud shadows the horizon, 1700 leading manufacturing concerns in the United States have been subjected to an almost microscopic analysis to determine their possibilities as producers of war material.

This survey has been conducted by army ordnance officers. But a recognized, semi-official leader of the movement is Major-General Hanson Ely, commander of the Second Corps Area with headquarters on Governor's Island, in New York Harbor. A distinguished soldier who has served Uncle Sam in many important capacities, he quickly won the nation's ear when he urged it to keep its industries ever ready for possible strife.

The intensely practical lessons General Ely learned as a student of foreign military maneuvers before the war, as commander of the 28th Infantry that captured Cantigny, as chief of the Fifth Division when it forced a crossing of the Meuse, and as commandant of the Army War College at Washington, have convinced him that only disaster awaits a nation that neglects to organize its industrial and economic resources for warfare.

"It has now been established that some factories can produce almost at once the war material allotted to them in this survey," General Ely said. "With others, it would be only a matter of days, weeks or a few months until they could be put on a war-like basis. We discovered anew in the early part of the last war just how precious time can be when millions of men must be taken from civilian life and equipped for immediate military service."

SHOULD the United States go into armed conflict with another nation tomorrow, General Ely said, a strange transition would take place. War products would emerge as if by magic from the same machines that now manufacture peace-time wares.

Innocent-seeming factories that produce everything from soda crackers to steel girders are being prepared for almost instant conversion into plants turning out the grim mechanisms that will spell victory or defeat in the highly scientific

war of the future. For instance:

Manufacturers of the shiny cash registers that clink merrily behind the counters of stores throughout the nation are equally capable of making fuses for death-dealing shells.

Skilled workmen in piano factories, with their tools designed for delicate work, can make the finer parts of ammunition.

Fashionable ladies, sweeping across smartly-appointed drawing rooms, probably are unaware that the government has designs on the silk that swishes elegantly at their heels; the cellulose used in the silk industry also is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

The cellulose employed in movie plants, too, might fall into the greedy maw of war, causing a few moving picture studios to go dark.

But don't think for a moment that the possibilities of Hollywood as a vast propaganda factory have been overlooked. The advent of the talkies makes the cinema doubly valuable as a morale-building agency for a warring nation.

THE radio industry would be commandeered for war purposes—and the advertiser you would hear mentioned most frequently on your six-tube set would be Uncle Sam! Radio in the World War had only begun to have the tremendously important function, both in the field and at home, that is now foreseen for it.

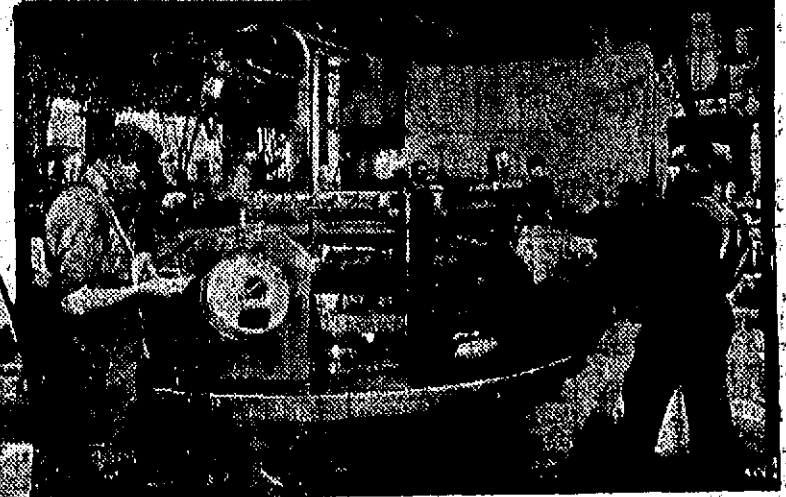
Fussy gentlemen couturiers, busy with needles and pins fashioning exclusive gowns for smart Social Registerites, might wake up to find their houses drafted for the more prosaic task of turning out standard uniforms for nurses and other women war workers.

Manufacturers of peace-time explosives, ranging all the way from dynamite for big-blasting operations to fireworks for little Timothy's first Fourth of July celebration, would find their facilities turned to the making of munitions.

You may picture a stream of tanks pouring from the delivery doors of the big automobile plants. Great amounts of tentage from the cotton mills. Millions of soldiers' blankets, shirts, etc., from the woolen mills. Cartridge cases from the copper and brass industry. Guns and gun carriers from the steel works.



Workers in a cash register factory . . . The government knows that their skill and machinery . . . are equally valuable in making shell fuses.



Assembling auto transmissions today . . . but these skilled workmen and the plants where they work . . . would be turning out tanks and other war material very shortly after war came.

Uncle Sam has his eye on every boiler, every lathe, every spindle in the whole country, and is making plans for every one of them to 'do its bit' in backing up the army if war should come again

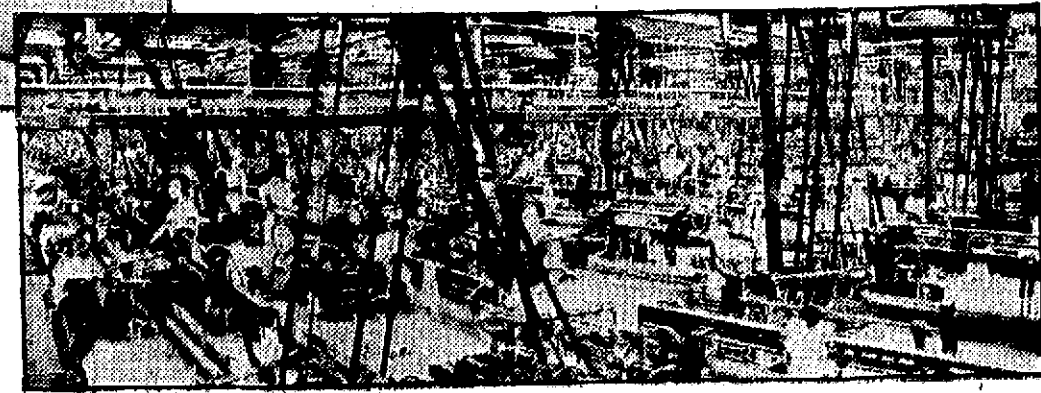


Probably the United States will not again try to run the railroads . . . but will simply allow their owners and employees to run them . . . under orders of the army . . . assuring full facilities for government business.

NITRATES, tungsten, jute, tin; armament, shoes, uniforms, motor transport; factory capacity, distribution facilities—these are but a few of the thousands of threads making up the fabric of industrial preparedness.

"The nation's factories weren't ready for war in 1917," states General Ely frankly. "No foresight had been shown. War hadn't yet come to be recognized as the highly mechanistic thing it is in modern times. And when the country moved somewhat slowly and clumsily into action, the ordnance and quartermaster corps of the army were wrongly accused of having fallen down. They weren't to blame. There simply was no such thing as industrial preparedness."

The situation now is incomparably improved. Fourteen army ordnance districts have been established through the country. The heads of these industries are prominent industrialists.



The intricacies of the cotton-weaving mills . . . are all on Uncle Sam's lists . . . and the intention is that there shall be no more days of ununiformed recruits drilling with broomsticks . . . if the call to the colors sounds again.

Usually, however, these leaders have reserve officers' commissions, but some of them prefer to work as civilians and the government defers to their wishes in the matter. For after all, the really important thing is to bring to the leadership of the industrial preparedness movement men whose business is that of industry rather than war.

As a representative of the military, a specially chosen ordnance officer is assigned to serve with each of these leaders as his executive. It is this officer's task to survey the manufacturing institutions in his area and to catalogue them as to their potential capability of producing war material. He must find out, by careful investigation, just how quickly they can be converted into plants of war.

IN many instances he provides them with special facilities for speeding up this transition.

In this way the factories of the country become integral parts of a huge machine of war—a machine with thousands of interlocking units—operated by a force of skilled workmen who represent one of the most formidable fighting forces in the world.

It is this inseparable co-operation between soldier and civilian which will turn the scales if war comes again.

"The next war will, of course, be a war of machinery," went on General Ely, "with super-heavy artillery such as never before has appeared on a battlefield, and vast fleets of airplanes. For the production of these we have manufacturing facilities and raw materials unparalleled anywhere on the globe. No nation nor group of nations can be compared to the United States in this respect. The problem, then, is one of marshaling these tremendous forces into a unified form."

"For the United States never has found it hard to muster the necessary man-power. We can put 16,000,000 men into the field in comparatively short order if the arms, ammunition, clothing and other supplies are ready."

Critics have pointed out on numerous occasions that it was a year after America's entry into the World War before the material things of warfare were being produced in great enough quantities to take care of the

millions of men who were drawn to the colors. Transports bore 2,000,000 troops to the scene of fighting overseas, but for a time it was the Allies who were compelled to supply the A. E. F. with such vital things as artillery, machine guns, airplanes, tanks and gas. Look closely at the wearer of a British or French uniform, in many cases, and you would have found a doughboy, so slow was this country in turning out its own uniforms. Tons of shoes lay idle on the shelves of American shoe stores; but the army ran short of footgear.

AVIATION was still regarded timidly. Not more than 15 or 25 men in the whole country, it is said, could fly a plane. Landing fields were usually just fields and nothing more. It is a matter of record that not one combat plane of American manufacture got to the front before the Armistice. Those 213 "made in U. S." planes that did see service were observation planes, not fighting craft.

"Many new factories would have to be built for the special production of war material in another conflict," said General Ely. "But military leaders feel that the most pressing problem is to get existing industries ready."

"For example, government arsenals can make rifles. But the number of rifles they can produce is limited. Their expansion is restricted. It is the big private industries that are capable of real expansion; so naturally it is to them that we must turn when quantity production is demanded."

It was recalled that in 1917 the War Department had no adequate drawings and specifications for the common Springfield rifle. The government arsenals had been making them for so long that they did not need drawings and there were, therefore, none to be turned over to outside arms concerns!

The American Railway Association, which the heads of the country's big lines organized after the Armistice, would function effectively in war-time, General Ely believes. There was near-dissastrous jealousy between the railroads in the last war, he said. Unification of the roads had been badly managed; metropolitan terminals, particularly in the east, were congested; essential supplies moved with exasperating slowness.

"It is not generally believed that the railroads should be commandeered in case of another war," the general said. "It is considered best to let presidents and corporations run their own roads—but in the interest of the government. They would be under the orders of the military, but the execution of these orders would devolve upon them. It would be a matter of leaving the railroads to those persons who, by their training and temperament, are best able to run railroads; just as the training and temperament, are best able to run the army."

Protegering, curse of the United States in every past war, has been knocked in the head, General Ely believes. This has been achieved by contracts which guarantee the manufacturer "a reasonable return on his investment" and in turn assure the government a maximum of production. So, because modern war cannot be planned on a manpower basis as in the past, nor on the mere strategy of marching armies and victory in the field, America's giant, all-embracing industry is being mobilized—on paper.

And the plowshare is being made ready to be turned into the sword on a scale never before attempted in history.

Heart Hungry

by LAURA LOU BROOKMAN
AUTHOR OF "RASH ROMANCE"

© 1930 by NEA SERVICE, INC.

BEGIN HERE TODAY

CELIA MITCHELL, 17, leaves Baltimore where she lives with her mother, MARGARET ROBERTS, to join her wealthy father, JOHN MITCHELL, in New York. The parents are divorced and Mrs. Roberts is a widow following a second marriage.

BARNY SHIELDS, 19, young newspaper photographer, is in love with the girl. Mitchell asks EVELYN PARSONS, beautiful widow, to introduce his daughter to other young people. Mrs. Parsons agrees, considering Celia means to win Mitchell's affections. She soon becomes jealous of the girl and schemes to get rid of her by encouraging a romance between Celia and TOD JORDAN, a handsome but of dubious character.

Mitchell has forbidden his daughter to see Jordan. Shields comes to New York to work for a photographic service and meets Celia. She tells him she loves Jordan but later realizes it is Shields whom she loves. Mrs. Parsons goes to Mitchell and tells him the girl has been meeting Shields surreptitiously. Father and daughter quarrel and Celia leaves for Baltimore. Her mother is not there and all clues to Mrs. Roberts' whereabouts fall Mitchell's way. He and Celia head for New York after he has promised to locate Mrs. Roberts. Meanwhile, Mrs. Parsons invites Shields to dinner and tells him Celia is to marry Jordan. Later when Celia telephones, she young man avoids an appointment. Celia and Jordan go to a matinee and encounter Jordan, who takes them to a room where all three are together when they meet Shields.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

CHAPTER LII

CELIA caught Lisi's arm and drew her back. "Wait for me, you two," she said to Lisi and Jordan. "There's someone I want to see. I'll only be a moment." Then she hurried to where Shields stood. He had turned away and did not see her approach. Celia touched his sleeve.

"Barney!" she said. "I'm so glad to find you here. I don't think you understood this morning!"

Shields met her eyes directly. "How do you do, Miss Mitchell." His tone was coolly polite.

"Oh, I know there's something wrong! What is it? Barney, I want to talk to you—"

He stopped her. "You are mistaken," he said. "I do understand everything. Under the circumstances surely there is nothing more for either of us to say."

Celia looked at him. A nervous laugh caught in her throat. "Please don't try to tease now," she said. "You—why I almost thought you meant it! You frightened me!"

"I beg your pardon," the young man answered, still formally. "I had no intention of appearing humorous but I suppose I am from your viewpoint."

"Why, Barney—!"

Suddenly Barney Shields lost his pose of frigid dignity. "Look here, Celia," he said, "hadn't you better be going back to your society play-mates? You know you don't really mean a word you're saying. I feel for it once, yes. But that doesn't mean I'll do it over again! What's the idea of pretending anyhow?"

Disbelief, then terror crossed the

girl's face. "What do you mean?" she cried. "Has someone been telling you things that aren't true?"

"No one's been telling me anything I shouldn't have seen for myself."

Celia caught his arm. "But it's all wrong!" she insisted.

Shields stepped back. "Rather too public a place to become emotional, isn't it?" he said quietly. "Besides, I'm sure you understand each other. May I bid you good afternoon?"

"Just a minute." Now it was the girl whose words were slow, tense with restrained anger. Celia's face had gone white. "I believe I begin to see what you mean. You're trying to tell me that—everything's over! Is that it?"

"Well, if you insist on plain terms—"

"Don't bother about trying to spare my feelings. Oh, I see I have made a mistake. A great one. And it's better that we shouldn't see each other again. Very much better!"

CELIA paused for a moment but Shields did not speak.

"My friends are waiting," she said. "They'll be wondering why I'm so slow. Goodbye, Barney."

"Goodbye."

Neither seeing nor hearing anything around her, Celia walked away. She held her head high. Though her lips trembled she was determined not to give way to tears.

Celia reached the entrance of the hotel. She did not see Lisi Duncan or Jordan until she heard Lisi's voice.

"Darling, we've waited an age. What were you doing—writing your memoirs?"

Jordan laughed but stopped short as he caught the expression on Celia's face.

"Is anything wrong?" he asked. "Don't you feel well?"

Her answer was forced. "Nothing's wrong. I'm feeling perfectly all right."

"You're sure?"

"Why, of course. Hadn't we better be starting?"

Lisi put her hand on her friend's arm. "Say—you are pale around the gills! Let's get out in the fresh air. Maybe that'll help."

They stepped out on the street. At the doorman's signal a cab drew near and halted. Jordan helped the two girls in and followed.

"You can leave me at Celia's," Lisi said. "I've got my car there. If you're going anywhere, Tod, I'll give you a lift."

"Thanks, but I'd rather not bother you."

"No bother! And you may have some entertainment. I had an interesting session with a traffic cop this morning. I hope he's off duty by this time."

Jordan's eyes were on Celia. "I think you're all in. honey," he said

to her. "Here—lean against my arm. Isn't that better?"

Celia murmured something about a sudden headache. It was more comfortable against Jordan's arm. Lisi too was sympathetic. They rode in silence until they reached the apartment. As the cab drew away Jordan said in a low tone to Celia: "You've been very unkind lately."

"I'm sorry. I didn't mean to be."

"But you haven't let me see you or answered any of my calls. Does that mean you're angry?"

"Why—no. Of course not."

"Then can I come for you tomorrow afternoon? We'll drive somewhere. Anywhere you say. It's beginning to look like fall up in Westchester."

"Tod, I think I'd better go in. I really am tired."

"I know. But first say it will be all right about tomorrow!" He was holding one of her hands. "Please, Celia!"

SHE knew that she must get away. Already her eyes were misted. Without trusting herself to speak, Celia nodded affirmatively. "You're a darling! I'll be here at three."

Lisi had been waiting at a discreet distance. Now she came forward.

"My car's down there at the left," she told Tod. "We'd better trundle along and let Celia make for the aspirin. I'm frightfully sorry the afternoon went bad on you, pet."

Celia said goodbye, even managing a smile that was pathetic instead of cheerful. Then she turned and entered the building.

There was no one in sight when she let herself into Evelyn's apartment. Celia went directly to her own room and closed the door behind her. She threw off her hat and sank into a chair.

She was staring at the wall but she could see Barney Shields' eyes as he said the words: "Well, if you insist on plain terms—!"

He meant it. Oh, Celia knew that Barney meant every word of it! She wondered why she could not cry out. Why she could not do something! The dark walls closed in about her like so many hideous gaping faces. She stood up, head thrown back and hands clenched together.

"Oh!" Celia cried desperately, "dear God, don't let it be—!"

She threw herself into the chair again, sobbing out her misery. After a time she rose, turned on the light and mechanically began to dress for dinner. She discarded her frock and drew out another without noticing either of them.

There was a knock on the door and Celia recognized the maid's voice: "Dinner, Miss Celia."

"I'll be there immediately," she glanced at her watch and saw it was 10 minutes past the dinner hour. She straightened

her shoulders and went to the living room. Mrs. Parsons stood with her back toward the room gazing out the window. She turned as the girl entered.

"Celia—I was beginning to wonder if you'd made other plans for dinner!"

"Sorry to be late. I didn't realize how the time was going."

They went in and sat down at dinner.

"Did you like the play?" Evelyn asked.

Celia looked blank. Then she remembered that she had been to the theater. "Oh, yes. Yes, I liked it very much."

"Sorry you weren't here for tea. Your father dropped in and asked for you."

The lethargy left Celia's face. "Oh, did he have any news about my mother? Do you know if he's heard anything?"

Evelyn Parsons' blue eyes chilled slightly. "Why, no. He didn't say anything about your mother. Were you expecting her?"

Celia nodded. "I guess I didn't tell you before," she said. "He promised to find her. Father said he'd do everything in the world to bring her back and you know there isn't anything he can't do. I suppose it may take a few days though. It's too soon to expect he's had any news yet."

There was a pause and then Mrs. Parsons said: "That's—interesting."

"You see we're afraid she isn't well and that something may have happened to her!" the girl went on earnestly. "It's terrible not even to know where she is!"

"Yes. Of course."

There was no more said about the subject.

Dessert was a delicately flavored fruit compote but neither of them did it justice. They rose from the table and returned to the living room. Celia poured the coffee and gave a cup to Mrs. Parsons.

"Thanks, dear. Would you mind handing me the lighter?"

Celia brought the metal cylinder. "I suppose you're very anxious about your mother, aren't you?" she said.

"I try not to be," Celia answered. "I know it's foolish to worry and it can't help."

"That's sensible. Tell me, what is your mother like? Do you resemble her?"

"Not much. We're the same height and she has brown eyes. They're the most beautiful eyes in the world! Oh, Evelyn, do you suppose there's a chance that when she comes back she and father might marry again?"

Evelyn Parsons flicked the ash from her cigarette. "I think there's something you should know," she said slowly. "Your father has asked me to be his wife."

(To Be Continued)

Armistice Day—and Memories of 12 Years Ago



The mists of time roll back on Armistice Day, and memories of 12 years ago come up to mind again—with these war-time photos taken by the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army as reminders. Above, at the left, two American doughboys are shown as they were greeted by an old French couple in the village of Brulle-sur-Bar after the Germans had been driven out. At the upper right is a scene many war veterans will remember—chow in the trenches. Below it is a scene of a "yard-a-time" advance through the Argonne.

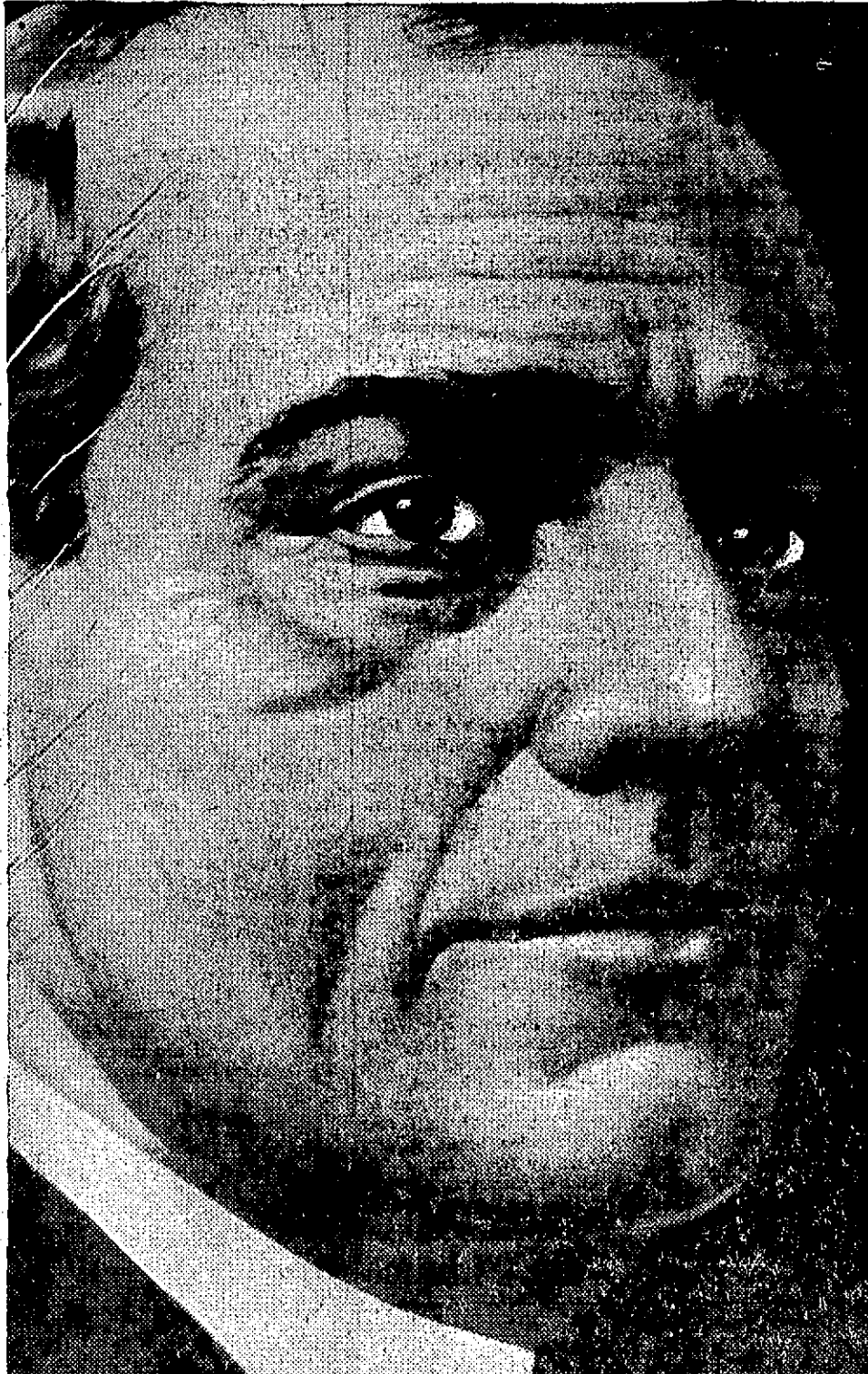
Wolf Caught Near Malone, N. Y.
MALONE, N. Y., (UP)—A wolf believed to be the first caught in the section in 50 years, was trapped by Sias A. Ellis, of Duane, near Falls. It weighed 75 pounds and measured five feet from tip of nose to tail.

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Relieves a Headache in 30 minutes, checks a Cold in 10 minutes, cures a Stomachache in 5 minutes, and checks Malaria in 10 minutes. 666 also in Tablets.

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President and Director, South San Francisco Belt Ry.
Director: Anglo California Securities, Columbia Steel Co., Great Western Electric Chemical Co., Northwestern Electric Co., Pacific Portland Cement Co., Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Pacific Steamship Co.

"There are scoops in industry as in publishing. And it takes a great deal of enterprise to score them. Your use of the Ultra Violet Ray in the 'Toasting' of the LUCKY STRIKE tobacco is a scoop that makes front page news for every smoker."

Herbert Fleishhacker



Everyone knows that sunshine mellow— that's why TOASTING includes the use of the Ultra Violet Ray. LUCKY STRIKE—the finest cigarette you ever smoked, made of the finest tobaccos—the Cream of the Crop—THEN—"IT'S TOASTED." Everyone knows that heat purifies and so TOASTING removes harmful irritants that cause throat irritation and coughing. No wonder 20,679 physicians have stated LUCKIES to be less irritating!

"It's toasted"
Your Throat Protection—against irritation—against cough
Consistent with its policy of laying the facts before the public, The American Tobacco Company has invited Mr. Herbert Fleishhacker to review the reports of the distinguished men who have witnessed LUCKY STRIKE'S famous Toasting Process. The statement of Mr. Fleishhacker appears on this page.
© 1930, The American Tobacco Co., Inc.

New Canadian Nickel Called 'Devil's Quarter'

WASHAGO, Ont., Nov. 10.—(UP)—The new Canadian five-cent piece, of a nickel alloy and of the same size as the American nickel, is not universally popular in Canada. Unlike the old five-cent coin, which is silver and slightly smaller than both the American and Canadian ten-cent pieces, the new nickel often is mistaken for a quarter.

But so far as is known, D. H. Church is the first person to condemn the new

coin as "the devil's quarter." Speaking at a meeting of the combined publishers here recently, Church said that it was time to sound a note of warning against the practice of putting large nickels on the collection plate in church, in hopes that they would be mistaken for 25-cent pieces.

Girl May Like Him But He's 'Just a Type'

LONDON, Nov. 10.—(UP)—The London youth may be all the favored girl friend says of him, but to Dr. Neim

Dobbie of the London County Council, he is just one of three types.

1—Broad shoulders and broad waist.

2—Wine-glass—Broad shoulders and slender waist.

3—Test tube—long body and undifferentiated waist.

Dr. Dobbie warns parents the "test tube" type needs careful attention as he is unstable and erratic as compared with "barrel" and "wine-glass" and should have good nutrition and plenty of exercise.

Daily Cross-word Puzzle

ACROSS

- Person without courage
- Boche
- Crack hostie
- Kind of brilliant plumage
- Title of address
- German
- Over
- High, pointed hill
- Blue for which anything
- Down prefix
- At home
- Destructive plant disease
- Gold over on
- Mar
- Egyptian god—less
- Denial
- Condition
- Forward
- Gift forth
- Course of
- Literal
- Extend for drying
- Cancelled verb
- Two prefix
- Cooled lava
- Swallow

DOWN

- Deer
- Macaulay
- This was signed 12 years ago today
- Is compelled to
- City in southern France
- Headrest
- Foot
- Blissed
- Attitude
- Goal
- Evergreen tree
- Mass of irregular shape
- Vulgar admirer of wealth
- Mad
- Cooking department
- Had the courage
- Swallows rapidly
- Feminine name
- Comment
- African
- Caracas
- Prefix in Irish names signifying son
- Exist
- Organ of hearing
- Steamships abbr.
- 100 square meters

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13						14					
15				16		17		18			
19				20			21		22		
23		24		25			26		27	28	29
30	31			32		33			34		35
36					37					38	
39			40				41				
42		43		44			45		46		
		47	48	49			50		51	52	53
54	55		56		57				58		
59				60		61		62			
63						64					

STAR WANT ADS

And remember—the more you tell, the quicker you sell.
RATES: 1 insertion, 10c per line, minimum 30c
3 insertions, 7c per line, minimum 50c
6 insertions, 6c per line, minimum \$1.00
12 insertions, 5c per line, minimum \$4.00
(Average 5-12 words to the line)

The Want Ad Phone Number Is 768

- Services Offered.**
- SERVICE OFFERED—Rent a car. You drive it. Brown Taxi Co. Phone 109
 - Mrs. Finley Ward. Private coaching Phone 901. Grade and Junior high subjects.
 - FOR RENT**
Two nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Everything furnished. Mrs. D. T. Chamberlain, 717 South Main. Phone 315.
 - FOR RENT**—Furnished room with connecting bath and garage. Inquire at this office.
 - WANTED TO RENT**—Small modern, furnished house. Phone 909
 - FOR RENT**—Eight room house, \$20.00 per month. Phone 215.
 - FOR RENT**—Seven room house and fourteen acres land. Good condition close in. Apply George Cornelius. 11-34p
 - FOR RENT**—Furnished apartment. Two or three rooms. Mrs. R. M. Jones. Phone 207.
 - FOR SALE**
FOR TRADE—Model T Ford truck—good tires—in good condition. To

trade for good team of mules. Roy Coleman, Washington road Phone 1622 P1-2

FOR TRADE—Hay for good, cheap mules. See or write G. W. Russell, Lewisville, Ark. 3-6t

FOR SALE—Pure Ribbon Cane syrup. G. L. Johnson, Hope, Route 3. Phone 1032-1 & 2 5-6p

FOR SALE—Good work horse, bargain for quick sale. 936 West Fifth.

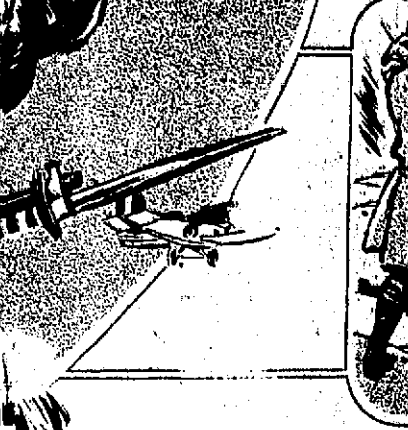
FOR SALE—One ton 1927 Ford model truck with cab. Tires in good shape, motor runs good. Starter and good battery. Phone 1642-2-1

WANTED
WANTED—Reliable party wanted to handle Watkins route in Hope; customers established, excellent pay. Write K. Richardson, 70 W. Iowa Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 3-4tc

WANTED—Two sales ladies to demonstrate food products. Good pay and advancement. Apply Mr. Quinn, 400 South Elm. 7-2t

STRAYED
STRAYED—One young Jersey heifer with drooping horns and scalded spot on hip. Phone 757. Jim Embree. 11-3tc

1918 ARMISTICE DAY 1930



Peace Story Made History 12 Years Ago

W. KIRKE SIMPSON
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—(AP)—Twelve years ago today official peace came tapping over thousands of miles of waiting wires that the World War was ended—the armistice signed. Twelve hours later, at 11 o'clock a. m., the last gun roared on the Western front. The carnage had ended the war. The peace had begun. At that moment, as that fateful message came in over wires held idle for hours, the nation was girded for the worst. In the next instant all was confusion. If a control lever in some distant engine had been set over, the nation would have been in reverse from its war effort.

Nowhere is the American story of the 48 hours of the first Armistice day more graphically, more succinctly, than in the minute-by-minute account that went from Washington over Associated Press wires that day. The story is now a "film" of 100 pages now drowning, untouched for years, amid files of the Washington office. There must be nearly 20,000 words of that day's "story" out of Washington—a book in itself. Yet it could only mention briefly happenings of utmost importance to the whole nation.



ONCE UPON A TIME
The story of the armistice is now a "film" of 100 pages now drowning, untouched for years, amid files of the Washington office. There must be nearly 20,000 words of that day's "story" out of Washington—a book in itself. Yet it could only mention briefly happenings of utmost importance to the whole nation.

Recreate from the files the scene of that November night in the Associated Press bureau at Washington. Midnight of November 10 has come and gone, and still wires are speeding the story of that day to morning papers of the far west.

The last regular news story of November 10 out of Washington was "cleared" at 1:15 a. m., November 11. It was a "battle" communiqué from General Pershing's headquarters in France.

"A series of local operations by the first and second armies resulted in considerable gains today . . . between the Meuse and Moselle," it said. In the West, despite stubborn resistance . . . the towns of Marbais and St. Hilaire were taken and Bois Dommartin cleared of the enemy.

Then a half hour's pause with Washington silent. At 2:45 a. m. comes this message: "FLASH: ARMISTICE SIGNED." At 2:52 this follows: "Washington, Nov. 11.—The World war will end this morning at 11 o'clock, Paris time. This announcement was made by the state department at 2:50 o'clock this morning. Then in brief "bulletins" follows a summary of expected terms of the armistice, as yet unknown. They were strikingly close on later comparison with actual stipulations of Marshal Foch.

For almost 24 hours thereafter, at intervals of a few minutes, followed such developments as these: 5:11 a. m.—"Armistice terms will be made public after 8 a. m." 7:38 a. m.—"The World war ended at 6 o'clock this morning, Washington time, with revolution in Germany and William Hohenzollern, former emperor, a fugitive from his native land"—this a "general lead" of several hundred words rounding up the whole situation at that hour.

8:43—By that time a column and a half story on probable steps in civil and military demobilization had been sent.

9:11—"Washington's joy . . . quietly manifested"—the first item on popular reception of the news. 9:25—Preparations to cancel draft calls for 300,000 men during November, "some of them moving to the camps this morning."

9:52—President Wilson cancels November draft calls. 10:06—Text of President's proclamation of announcement to "My Fellow Countrymen."

10:13—President to read terms to joint session of congress at 1 p. m. 10:28—Secretary Baker outlines draft cancellation plans; Secretary Daniels says navy calls stand temporarily.

10:37—Probable place, time, composition in personnel and outline of major problems of peace conference—a full column of this. 10:45—Text of telegraphic cancellation order to 4500 local draft boards. 10:51—Railroads to continue under government two years by law.

10:55—Department of justice warns its agents against relaxing vigilance on enemy aliens. 11:09—Government control of telephone and telegraph to continue one year.

11:15—Government to avoid unemployment due to "too sudden transition" from war to peace. 11:50—Shipping board stops Sunday and overtime work. 11:55 a. m.—Secretary Lansing denies United States opposed earlier armistice terms to Germany.

2:50—Election of Professor Masaryk as head Czechoslovakian government (by radio to Washington). 3:20—General story rounding up all angles to that hour. 3:45 Daniels' message to all navy. 4:00—Intercepted German radio confirms kaiser in Holland, von Hindenburg still in Germany. 5:16—Daniels orders cessation conveying 658—List American prisoners in German camps. 8:20—Senate leaders discuss post-war appropriations program.

8:30—Food Administrator Hoover says no immediate drop in food prices. 8:35—Secretary McAdoo says financial aid to allies will continue. 8:47—President and Mrs. Wilson drive in Pennsylvania avenue throngs celebrating armistice. 9:05—Analysis of armistice by military men to show resumption of war impossible. 9:15—Baker says army totals 3,764,677 with 2,200,000 overseas. 9:21—George Creel recommends to

long run upon bidding and playing the hand according to average chances. He may on occasion sense a freak distribution, or, with knowledge of his partner, goad him to a bid, but assuming that all the players are equally good, there is no justice in criticizing the Dealer who, having played the hand according to the lay of the hands which might ordinarily be expected, finds that he has been defeated by a freak distribution which Mr. Know-all, looking on, had the opportunity of seeing even before the bidding was concluded.

How to play Bridge AUCTION or CONTRACT
by Wynne Ferguson
Author of "PRACTICAL AUCTION BRIDGE"

Copyright, 1930, by Hoyt, Jr.

ARTICLE No. 1
"Don't Judge by Results" and criticize a player unjustly," is a mighty good rule and one that should be universally followed. Here is the opinion of a very good player on that point: "A 'post-mortem' at the end of a hand, if not unduly prolonged, is usually a good thing. The player who listens to and learns from what is said thereby has the opportunity of improving his, or her game, and should take it, even though bearing the brunt of deserved criticism. But a critic in or outside the table is guilty of unfairness if his judgment is based solely upon the result. The successful player depends in the

Test Hand No. 1	
Hearts — 6, 3	Hearts — 9
Clubs — none	Clubs — 10
Diamonds — 8, 4	Diamonds — 9, 6
Spades — 5, 2	Spades — K, 10, 9

If spades are trumps and Z is in the lead, how can Y Z win six of the seven tricks against any defense?
Solution: The only way Y Z can so play their hands to win six of the seven tricks is to shorten Y's trump holding so that at the last three tricks, B will be able to win only one trump trick. At trick one Z should lead the king of diamonds and trump in Y's hand with the ten of spades. Y should now lead the four of hearts, winning the trick in Z's hand with the queen. Z should then lead the queen of diamonds and trump in Y's hand with the four of spades. Y should now lead the seven of hearts and B can either trump or discard a club. (a) Suppose B trumps. If he trumps with the ten or eight of trumps, Z should overtrump and lead his remaining trump, which must force B's king and Y must win the balance of the tricks. If B trumps with the king of trumps, he cannot win another trick. In either case, therefore, Y must win all but one trick. (b) Suppose B discards a club. Z should discard a diamond. Y should then lead a low trump. No matter how B plays the hand from then on, he can win more than one trump trick. Any other plan of play than just outlined has a defense so if you have tried the others, try to find the defense.

Test Hand No. 2	
Hearts — J, 10, 9	Hearts — none
Clubs — J	Clubs — none
Diamonds — J, 8, 7	Diamonds — A, 5, 4, 2
Spades — none	Spades — K, 9, 8, 3

Hearts are trumps and Z is in the lead. How can Y Z win six of the seven tricks against any defense?
Solution: Y Z must so play this hand that Y can trump three spades and then set up a diamond trick in Z's hand. A B's best defense is to try to block Y Z's efforts to set up a diamond trick in Z's hand. At trick one Z should lead the jack of spades and trump in Y's hand with the nine of hearts. Y should now play the jack of diamonds and B should refuse to play his ace. If he does, a diamond trick is at once set up in Z's hand. Now lead Y must play the jack of diamonds at trick 2 so that Z can obtain the lead twice. On the lead of the jack of diamonds, Z should play the queen, thus obtaining the lead. Z should now play the ten of spades and trump in Y's hand with the ten of hearts. Y should now lead the eight of diamonds and B should still refuse to play the ace. Z should play the nine of diamonds, thus again obtaining the lead. Z should then lead the nine of spades and trump in Y's hand with the jack of hearts. Y should then lead the seven of diamonds which B should win. As he only has a low diamond to lead, Z must win the last and sixth trick with the six of diamonds. The foregoing is the only correct solution so if you have tried any other, figure out the proper defense.

Test Hand No. 3	
Hearts — J, 7, 4, 2	Hearts — none
Clubs — none	Clubs — 7, 3
Diamonds — 6, 5, 3	Diamonds — none
Spades — none	Spades — K, 9, 4, 2

If clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead, how can Y Z win five of the six tricks against any defense?
Solution: The proper way for Y Z to play this hand is to force B in the lead to his disadvantage. At trick one, Z should lead the deuce of diamonds and B can either trump or discard. The discard is of no value so his best play is to trump. B can now lead either a trump or the king of spades. If he leads a trump, the balance of Y Z's cards are good; so his best defense is the lead of the king of spades. Z should trump this card with the five of clubs. Z should now lead the seven of diamonds and

President abolishment news censorship. 9:30—Full story Masaryk's election (by radio). 10:25—General lead day's events—two columns. 11:30 p. m.—Russian situation with speculation as to retention allied and American troops in Siberia indefinitely. 12:17 a. m.—President attends reception in honor king's birthday at Italian embassy.

And that is the story of the first Armistice day in Washington as told by The Associated Press when it was not history, but news still hot in the molds of time.

Old Chinaware Loaned
LOWVILLE, N. Y., (UP)—Twenty-five pieces of Chinaware, said to have been brought to America from England in 1700, were loaned to the Lewis County Historical Society by Mrs. John P. Constable of Constableville, near here. A plate bears the Constable coat of arms.

Just 750,000,000 Years
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., (UP)—If a person were to bale out 1,000,000 molecules a second from a glass bulb in the process of making a vacuum for a radio tube, he would be engaged in that task for 750,000,000 years, according to General Electric officials. The Langmuir condensation pump requires only two seconds!

Oldest Wesleyan Alumnus
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., (UP)—John E. Andrus of Yonkers, N. Y., only survivor of the class of 1862 of Wesleyan University, now is the oldest alumnus of that institution since the death of the Rev. Quincy J. Collins, '57, of Hopkinton, Mass. John E. Andrus, 3rd, is a sophomore.

Record Honey Haul Made
MARION, Mich., (UP)—An Oscoda County farmer near here made a record "haul" of 125 pounds of honey from a bee tree recently. No "bee bread" was found.



A GREEN TWEED achieves individuality by its equal collar with a long tie of guilford figured silk which is repeated at the waistline with a draped belt.

HELP!

If You Have a Job For Some Local Person, Use the "Help Wanted" Columns of The Hope Star

FREE!

As a service to any who may be unemployed in this trade territory the Hope Star offers the use of its "Help Wanted" columns FREE of charge for offering them jobs. Have the needed jobs around the house done now . . . have the attic or basement cleaned up . . . the yard cleaned or mowed . . . the windows cleaned the house painted . . . the garage repaired. Nndoubtedly there are many jobs that need to be done now around the home, the office or the shop—offer them through the free us of The Hope Star's "Help Wanted" columns—NOW.

Here Are the Conditions Under Which All Classified Ads Will Be Accepted Free

1. We will accept advertisements only where there is a specific job, either temporary or permanent, offered and where a salary either by day or week will be paid. This excludes offers of commission or door-to-door canvassing.
2. Advertisements must state the kind of work and must include the words "salary" or "wages" and "by day" or "by week," and must specify whether permanent or temporary.
3. In order to avoid many applicants calling at the home or place of business a blind advertisement is suggested (a blind advertisement contains a box number and answers are sent to The Hope Star where they can be called for by the advertiser.)
4. Advertisements will be limited to three lines (18 words). It will be necessary for the advertiser to give his name, address and telephone number. These, of course, will not appear in the ad unless the advertiser wishes.
5. An advertiser may place his ad by telephoning 768, and asking for the Want Ad Department, or he may leave his advertisement at the office of the Star.

Telephone
768

and ask for the Want Ad Department

If It Needs Doing
Have It Done Now!

OUT OUR WAY

I PICKED UP A LOT OF FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, OVER AT THE OLD INDIAN RUINS TODAY—I BROUGHT THEM OVER IN A PAN TO SHOW THEM TO YOU—WHERE IS THAT, NOW? I PUT IT RIGHT—

YOU DON'T MEAN THEM THINGS TH'T LOOKED LIKE POTATOE CHIPS?

WAS THIS TH' PAN THEY WAS IN, WES, THIS ONE TH'T'S EMPTY NOW?

OH, WHY DON'T I CHEW MY FOOD, SO I'LL NOTICE THINGS LIKE THAT!

LOST ART

J.R. WILLIAMS

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By Williams